TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Charles Dickens' Remains and Funeral.

German March to the East and Franco-Austrian Opposition.

Italy in Anticipation of Revolution.

English Effort Against Telegraph Bohemians.

ENGLAND.

Charles Dickeus' Remains. LONDON, June 11, 1870. No arrangements for the funeral of the late Mr. Dickens have yet (noon) been made. No inquest will be held on the remains.

LONDON, June 11-P. M.

This evening it is intimated that Mr. Dickens funeral will be private. Only the usual invitation to the friends of the family has been given. The place of burial has not yet been decided on, or, if it has, it

A Private Funeral.

Chosen Peremptorily.

LONDON, June 11, 1870. Mr. Dickens' name had been proposed to the Union Club and the balloting on his admission as a member was to have occurred on Wednesday, the

American Railroad Stock LONDON, June 11, 1870.

The proposed reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been assented to, votes representing more than one-half of the stock having been cast in favor of the measure.

French Radicalism-Better Than Greece. LONDON, June 11, 1870. Gustave Flourens, the noted French radical, is still in this city.

The despatch from Athens announcing his arrival there, which has been in circulation in France, is

"After" Electrical Bohemians. LONDON, June 11, 1870.

It is reported to-day that the new West India Telegraph Company have offered £1,000 sterling reward for the detection of the person who fabricated the despatch announcing the loss of the Dacia.

Notes in General.

LONDON, June 11, 1870. Mr. Yarborough to-day won the Oxford silver

sculis for good steering.

The Ascot races, which begin next Tuesday, do not give promise of much sport. The recent drought has left the course in a very unfavorable condition The health of John Bright has greatly improved

lately. Thomas Carlyle will soon sail for the United States.

GERMANY. Premier Bismarck's Health.

The health of Count Bismarck is still quite delifrom all manner of work. Believing that a change of climate would also be beneficial they have sug gested that he make a short trip to England. FRANCE.

German Interests Eastward-The St. Gothard Railroad.

On Monday, the 20th instant, will take place the Corps Législatif interpellations on the subject of the St. Gothard Railroad. This work was to be con structed by Prussia, Baden, Switzerland and Italy

The occasion is looked forward to with some in terest, as the Ministerial journals in this city have recently asserted that "the commercial interests and security of France and Austria will not allow this railway to be in the hands of Prussia, and that France must prevent its construction."

ITALY.

Anticipating Revolution. FLORENCE, June 11, 1870.

It has been reported to the government to-day that another revolutionary movement is about to occur in Italy. The authorities are taking the measures necessary

to suppress the disorders. Relations to Portugal. FLORENCE June 11 1870.

The Italian government has recalled its Ambassador from Lisbon in order to investigate certain charges brought against him by Portugal. GREECE.

A Visitation to the East.

ATHENS, June 11, 1870.

The brigand chiefs, who have been closely pur sued lately by the national forces, have succeeded in escaping to Turkish territory.

PORTUGAL

The American Fing. LISBON, June 11, 1870.

The United States frigate Franklin is now in port.

The Abolitionist Agitation. MADRID, June 11, 1870.

Early next week M. Castelar, one of the Deputies in the Cortes, will bring forward a proposition for the Spanish colonies, with Indemnity to the present owners.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

A Terrible Election Riot.

LONDON, June 11, 1879. Violent election riots occurred to-day on the Isla of Wight. Many persons were injured, buildings sacked, windows broken, &c. At the last account the authorities had succeeded in restoring order.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHY.

Breuch Interests in Transatlantic Communica

It is definitely ascertained that a convention be tween the French government and the Societe du of the exclusive privileges of that society was signed British Interests-Transatlantic and at Home.

The telegraph lines are still somewhat deranged though a great improvement is noticed within the past day or two.

All cable messages to America are despatched by way of Brest and St. Pierre, and all from America

by way of Newfoundland and Valentia. The failure of the Wexford and St. Pierre cables causes much inconvenience to the mercantile community, but the telegraph authorities promise to use all diligence to re-ostablish perfect communi-

EGYPT.

Suez Canal Improvements.

The successful removal of the obstructions in the Suez Canal near Lake Timsah is announced to-day.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FISHERIES.

Return of the Party to Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 11, 1870. The Presidential fishing party returned here this evening, and are the gues Owing to the rains and floods several serious delays occurred on the road. The party will return to Washington by special train to-morrow after-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Another Large Fire in Montreal-The Hudson Bay Company's Affairs-The Red River Expeditionary Force.

Another large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying the building occupied by the Canada Glass Works. The loss is \$30,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

It is stated that the Hudson Bay Company will recommend the distribution among the proprietors of the £300,000 paid by Canada. The ordinary dividead, it is expected, will be much reduced by the interruption of this year's business.

The last detachment of troops composing the Northwest expeditionary force arrived at Collingwood

ILLINOIS.

Arrival of Coolies in Chicago, Rn Boute for Massachusetts-Commodore Vanderbilt Re-ducing Live Stock Freightage. CHICAGO, June 11, 1879.

A gang of seventy-five Chinamen arrived in this city this morning from San Francisco, en route for North Adams, Mass., where they are to be employed in a boot and shoe factory. They are the first gang ever sent East, and are under the direction of Koop-

manchap.
Commodore Vanderbilt has telegraphed to the live stock dealers in this city that the New York Central Railroad will carry freight from Suspension Bridge to New York for twenty-five cents per 100 pounds, and forty dollars per car from Buffalo to New York. Live stock is now carried from this city via the Michi-gan Central Railroad, &c., for ninety-five dollars for two story cars. This is a great reduction on previous rates.

VERMONT

The State Constitutional Convention Woman Suffrage Amendment Crushed.

The Constitutional Convention to-day passed finally upon the following propositions of amendment, and with the following result:-

To authorize the Legislature to fill vacancies in the House and Senate. Rejected by 188 to 48. To give the appointment of the Sepreme Court to the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Re-

the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Rejected by 233 to 2.

To give the ballot to women. Rejected by 231 to 1.
To provide blennial sessions instead of annual, as formerly. Adopted by 11s to 11s.

Most of the day was spent in discussing this last proposition. The female surfrage question was passed upon without a speech for or against it, either in committee or in the Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Flood in Susquehanna Valley-The Presiden tini Excursionists.
HARRISBURG, June 11, 1870.

The recent rains have caused high floods in the north and west branches of the Susquehanna river, sweeping away large quantities of timber. It is estimated that 10,000,000 feet have floated off.

The Presidential fishing part; will return here this afternoon. To-morrow they will be the guests of Mr. J. D. Cameron, at Locuiel, his country residence.

AQUATIC.

Annual Regatta of the Harvard Boat Club Class Crews-The Freshmen, Juniors and Scientifics-A Collision and a Ducking-Boats Swamped and Crews Overboard-Great Excitement, But All Hand Safe-The Scientifics Win the Beacon Cup-The Juniors Take the Second Prize.

The annual contest between the class crews of the Harvard Boat Club for the Beacon Cup and other prizes was appointed to come off to-day. The first drews only was, after a fashion, carried through. The class first crew took the inside; the freshmen's first crew had the next position, and three mile course of Charles river, the first prizes being the Beacon Cup and six silver tankards, and second prizes six silver cups. The crews were made up as follows:-Junior class crew, J. S. McCobb, stroke oar; W. T. Sanger, E. Bournett, G. M. Garland J. Sampson, and C. H. Williams the bow; colors, scarlet. The Freshmen class crew were J. Bryant (stroke), P. M. Johnson, G. M. Lyman, W. Miller, W. J. Lloyd; and W. A. Bell (bow); colors, cherry. The Scientific crew were F. Zenega (stroke), B. Goodwin, T. Cary, W. M. Cate, S. M. Pitman and R. W. Bayley (bow); colors, pink and white.

The start at the word "Go" was very even, and a few strokes of the oars well applied gave the Juniors a slight advantage. Unhappily the course set by the helmsmen of this and of the Fre-hmer crew for their boats respectively were upon rapidly converging lines, and they were hardly more than fairly upon the race when a bad "foul" occurred be-tween these two. Oars were interlocked and clattered together amid much excitement on the part of both participants and spectators. This misfortune or mismanagement resulted in a decided advantage to the Scientific crew, who at once got a lead of several boats lengths and kept it throughout. The Juniors seemed to get clear first and followed up the Scien-tifics with vim. The Freshmen seemed to waver, and it was at the moment seemed to get clear first and followed up the Scientifics with vim. The Freshmen seemed to waver, and it was at the moment thought that they had given up the race. They continued, however, for a half a mile or more, up the course, and theire, striking the rough water of the channel, the boats were swamped and the crews were plunged mio the water. The disaster was at once seen from the shore, and prompt measures for relief were taken. The judges' boat and another one rowed by Walter Brown and another man started of up stream, amid mich excitement and numerous calls and yells, which could be easily heerd but not understood by those to whom they were addressed. At the same moment almost two boats were seen putting off from a dredging float which was anchored in the river, not far from the scene of the mishap, and but a short time clapsed before they had taken on board the valiant six, who had meanwhile clung to their floating, but partly submerged, craft. The crew were conveyed to the dredgebout, where they shook themselves and emptied the water from their shell, which had been taken in tow. Bryant and Newell eventually rowed the shell back to the pier at the club house, and were rewarded by the customary "Rah!"

Meanwhite the Juniors had been pulling bravely after the Scientific crew and got within about four lengths at a point not far distant from the stake boat. Notwlinistanding the roughness of the water, the Juniors thought they would now venture a spurt, hoping to diminish the distance between their own and the leading boat. In consequence of this attempt they incurred their first disaster of the day, their experience being a repetition of that of the freshmen. They swam for the shore, however, towing their boat, and, having cleared it of water, returned to their work.

The scientific crew also experienced the ill effects of the rough water, and their boat, by the time they turned the stake, was about half filled. They therefore rowed to the Brighton shore, emptied their boat, and persistent swimming they to

THE MELLEN-WARD EMBEZZIEMENT.

Trial and Sentence of Mellen and Ward in Boston for Embezzlement-Each Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment and to Pay of Fine of \$100,000-Strange Turn of Fortune-From the Parlors of Galety to the Cells of a Prison.

Commercial and financial circles have been greatly exercised and pleased to-day at the unrelenting administration of justice to Charles Mel-len and Charles H. Ward, a couple of government defrauders. They were at the head of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., old and well known, and, in conjunction with a Julius Hartwell, they managed to clean the government out of \$100,000 some three years ago. The facts were published in the HERALD at the time, and but their plea of not guilty was not sustained by either public opinion or an impartial and just trial. They were convicted and, in spite of wealth, position and friends, sentenced to a mild but not unreasona-ble penalty for a deliberate, premeditated and fashionable crime. Their copartner in the fraud was not sentenced, for the reason of his non appearance in court, but he will be brought to the bar on Monday, and probably be as severely dealt with as Mr. Mellen and Mr. Ward have been. The scene when the parties, sentenced were called up was one which will long be remembered by the friends of the criminals and the commercial men who were present. The Cierk called the name of Julius Hartwell, bu the defendant did not respond. R. M. Morse, Jr., was absent somewhere in Pennsylvania on business connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and not having received sufficien notice of the action of the Court, Mr. Hartwell was not able to be present. Mr. Hilliard, the District Attorney, said he should take no action nor make any motion under the circumstances, but should move for Mr. Hartwell's sentence immediately on his arrival in Boston.

The Court (Judge Clifford) then said that persons convicted of crime and not sentenced were under obligations to appear at the time appointed for that his own recognizance, and the Court said it would suffer the matter to subside, ii being understood the

of the reasons for the non-appearance of the accused.

The names of Me'len and Ward were then called, and the defendants passed into the dock. Mr. Hitard said it was now his painful duty, most painful of all but one that had been imposed upon him by virtue of the government, and ne must perform it. He said the defendants were tried under the act of 1846, chapter ninety and the sixteenth section. Hartwell was indicated for embezziement of the public moneys, and Mellen and Ward for participating in that act. The sum of \$100,000 was embezzied. The amount could not be paid as a fine by either of the defendants. The government's attorney said he had nothing to urge to the Court as to the time of imprisonment to be awarded. The case was one of great interest. He had only to ask for such sentence as the interests of to the Court as to the time of imprisonment to be awarded. The case was one of great interest. He had only to ask for such sentence as the interests of public justice and the elements in the tase required; but he said he should not be doing justice to his duty and the case if he did not observe one thing for the benefit of the defendants. Upon the discovery of the gigantic frauds the defendants, Mellen and Ward, were frank and full in their disclosures to him and to the Grand Jury. They had kept nothing back, and in the course of his duty and investigation he was aided by such disclosures, and therefore that conduct on their part has given them a claim upon the consideration of the government and they court. That conduct has not been modified by any of the events subsequently.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hillard's remarks Henry Paine, one of counsel for the defendants, addressed the court and stated that he desired to show the uniform good character of Weller and Ward, both before and since the fraud, believing that such showing would have some influence in extenuation of the sentence. The Court ordered the witnesses to be called, and some twenty names were called. The District Attorney admitted the good character of the defendants—good from their youth up to the time of this transaction and since the event.

Messrs. Edwin R. Wiggin, James Sutherland, agent of the Williston Cotion Works; Benjamin Dodd, cashier of Atlantic Bank for forty-two years, and a number of other gentlemen employed on State street and holding responsible positions, testified as

Dodd, cashier of Atlantic Bank for forty-two years, and a number of other gentlemen employed on state street and holding responsible positions, testified as to the excellent character of the defendants. Mr. Paine then submitted a letter to the court, which was not read, but which the District Attorney had seen and assented to. Mr. Paine then addressed the court briefly. He referred to the uniform good character and reputation of the defendants. He assumed that the guilt of the defendants had been legally established. He reviewed the action of the Grand Jury in the case, and alluded to the frankness and promptitude with which the defendants answered all questions put them. The principal man in the fraud had fied, while the men before the court had remained at home ready to meet the charge with some slight consciousness of their innocence. In view of all that had been shown he asked if the punishment deserved anything more than the minimum in suchcases. They have suffered. They are no hardened villains. What must they not have suffered in admitting the additional control of the court had a such that the minimum in suchcases.

suffered. They are no hardened villains. Wha must they not have suffered! In adjusting the addi tional punishment that shall be imposed upon them the past three years should be taken into consideration. Mr. Pane, in conclusion, appealed to the Court to temper mercy with justice. Recapitulating the peculiar circumstances in which both the defendants were placed, Mr. Pane then read a written statement prepared by Mr. Mel'en, declaring his entire innocence of any hand in the irand. The paper was submitted to the Court.

statement prepared by Mr. Mel'en, declaring his entire innocence of any hand in the raud. The paper was submitted to the Court.

In imposing sentence Judge Clifford referred very briedy to the circumstances of the case, and, without repeating any of those circumstances, he read the act of Congress under which the defendants were convioted, and quoted the penalty imposed, which is not less than six months or more than ten years and a fine equal to the amount displaced. The Court said the law gave him discretion, and he thought the amount was too large in this case. The only appeal from the law was to the Executive elemency, and the offence is not within either category of the law. The Court held that the evidence supported the indictments. The embarrassment of the court was only in regard to the time. The defendants were fairly tried and the motions fairly considered, but the Court was satisfied that their character and reputations were good. In regard to their voluntary acts the law did not recognize any mitigation in such conduct, however advantageous it may prove to be to the government. The Court then sentenced Melich and Ward to two years' imprisonment each in the State Prisons within the district of Massachusetts, Mellen in the jail at Greenfield and Ward in the Suffolk county jail, at their own request through counsel. Both parties were also fined \$100,000 each, being the amount embezzied.

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Both parties were also fined \$100,000 each, being the amount embezzled.

Ward was much affected during the remarks of Judge Clifford incident to the passing of sentence, and he sobbed bitterly. The friends of the prisoners gathered round the dock and sympathized with the unfortunate men. The result of the trial, as before stated, has caused as much surprise as it has satisfaction. The defendants were prominent in society, and even during the present week they have mingled freely in the social circles of the leading citizens, and their sudden transfer from the pariors of gaiety to the lonely prison ceils is, therefore, more particularly commented upon.

RECKLESS SHOOTING.

Probable Death of an Innocent Party. The Nineteenth precinct, last evening, reported to the Central Police Office that at seven o'clock P. M yesterday Joseph Hunt, aged eighteen years, of No. 203 East Fifty-eighth street, while discharging a pistol at a mark, accidentally shot Mary Mangin, aged tol at a mark, accidentally shot Mary Mangin, aged three years, of No. 1,071 Second avenue, in the left shoulder. She was removed from the scene of the accident—Pifty-seventh street, between Second and Tard avenue—to her home by her mother. A phy-sician pronounced the wound of a fatal character, Hunt was arrested by officer Houston, of the Nine-teenth precinct, and locked up.

THE PASSAIC DROWNING ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday forenoon at Passaic, N. J., by 'Squire Muchimore, on the body of Thomas Cooper, a mason, of Brooklyn, who, in comlast Wednesday in a small boat, while in a state of nast wednesday in a small book, while in a state of infoxication, and through the capsizing of the book was drowned, as was also one of his companions. Cooper's body was not recovered his Friday. The face was so mutitated as to be unrecognizatio even by deceased's brother. The latter identified the body, however, by a peculiar flesh excrescence on one of the feer. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

CHARLES DICKENS

His Career as an Author-Stepping-Stone to Fame and Fortune-His Domestic Infelicities-Public Opinion of the Novelist

Sir Walter Scott was almost the first writer of letion who falsified the optition that the works of a novelist could hardly survive him a generation Romancers had appeared and written and people had read their works, thrown them aside and for gotten them. If we except the Waverley novels what romances are there written sixty years ago which anybody reads now, or which, for of that, are known to any outside of a few literary men? The fact is that the romances of old made no upon the heart, and but little mind. People rend them because told love stories; and almost any thing connected with the tender passion will interest for a while. But they treated of no great historical or social questions. Augustus and Arabella had their loves, their disappointments and their troubles, and wound up by marrying and living happily together to the end of their days. But neither Augustus nor Arabella was the representatives of any particular class. They were always eminently proper and lovable persons, the very pink of perfection, moving in an impossible society, conversing in the most ridiculously learned manner and having no ideas beyond books and great people, except those which may be included in the suggestive term "love and strawberries." But Scott came, and he entered the field of litera-

ture as a romancer, surpassing all predecessors and remaining unequalled to-day by any writer of the school founded by him. Fortunately for the world, he sought not to describe the society of his days. He went back to the days of Richard Cour de Lion, and came as far toward modern times as the period of the Scottish revolutions; but there he paused. It cannot injure the fame of Scott to say that he would have faired had he attempted to describe the society he lived in. His mind was too eminently poetical for description of modern life, and so he ought the society of ther Cusaders and that of the Pretender, with their stirring dramatic scenes and their wild, poetic incidents, for the employment of a pen which wrote nothing but poetry. As we have said before, Scott was the first romancer in the English language who proved to the world that fic tion could be made as imperishable as works which deal solely in historic facts. It is safe to predict that people will read "Ivanhoe" and "The Bride of Lammermoor" with as much pleasure a thousand years

After Scott there was a period of stagnation in the world of fiction, broken by Disraell alone. "Peveril of the Peak" appeared in 1823, and not until 1827, when the publication of "Tales of a Grandiather" was begun, did anything appear from the pen of the great novelist. In 1832 Scott died; but for nime years previous he had written nothing in the way of fiction. We may then safety say that from 1823 to 1837 the only movelist of note was Disraell. It is singular to observe that the same year Dickens gamed reputation as an author the late Premier of Great Britain was elected to Fardiament and thenceforward made literature subordinate to politics. Thus the field was clear for Dickens when he entered upon his literary career. His early life had been without prestige. The son of a parliamentary reporter, it was natural enough for him to select journalism for a profession. But he possessed no advantages of education. The schools at which he had studied, though good, were mone of the best. In experience, newever, Dickens was field. His infant years were passed amid stirring scenes. At Piymouth, Portsmouth and Sheerness, where his father at different times resided, the future novelist met with a class of persons whose eccentricities of temper and peculiarities of manner impressed themselves deeply upon his mind. Removed to London his father's profession doubtless familiarized him with the duties of a newspaper reporter and perhaps the boy's ambition to become a journalist was fixed by reading the reports of his father as they appeared in the paper. Certainly his mind was wholy unsitted for the study of law. The perusal of Coke and Blackstone, however editying, can hardly be consulered pleasant, at least not to the active, energetic mind, full of life and animation, fond of conviviality and delighting in studying the humorous side of nature. At least the solemn mysteries of the law were ansuited to Dickens' the perusal of Coke and Blackstone, however editying, can hardly be consulted in the more congenial work of newsp After Scott there was a period of stagnation in the world of fiction, broken by Disraell alone. "Peveril

"Sketches by Boz" merely laid the foundation of Dickens' fame. They attracted public notice and were eagerly sought after and read, but placed now aside of his after works how tame and insignificant they appear! It was the famous "Pickwick Papers," which removed Dickers from the reportonal desk and placed and the greatest of authors. In the pages of this work he exhibited those powers of saire and humor which reached their colminating point in that masterpiece of fletion "David Copperfield." As is well known there is no plot in the "Pickwick Papers." It is merely a marrative, in "Pickwick Papers." It is merely a marrative, in

satire and humor which reached their culminating point in that masterpiece of fiction "David Copperied." As is well known there is no plot in the "Pickwick Papers." It is merely a narrative, in which certain scenes in English life are burlesqued and satirised. We doubt if Mr. Pickwick was an original cleation. There were many such men in England and probable still are, and doubtless Dickens merely describes a being whom he had frequently met. In like manner Sam Weller is but a type of a class unfortunately but seldom met with at the present day, but with which the author was familiar in his boyhood. For genuine humor throughout the "Pickwick Papers" were never surpassed by anything written subsequently by the author. Whether it is the celebrated election, or the famous court scene, with the evidence of Sam and the address of Sergeant Buzfuz, or the antiquarian researches of Mr. Pickwick we find the same inlimitable humor. In this work, too, the author first appeared as an advocate of social reform. The scenes described by him as occurring in the Pleet during Mr. Pickwick's imprisonment undermined the foundation of that policy of confining debtors in prison which England clung to so long and so tenacionsity.

In "Oliver Twist" the public were introduced to hasses of social life which were known to comparatively few. People seldom look downwards it they can help themselves. Society is a pyramid, and everybody at the bottom strains their eyes in catching a gimpse at the top, indifferent to all around them, while those at the top are unable to gaze upon the vast foundation which supports them. But Dickens divested himself of the tendency to regard the masses as 39 much raboish, unworthy of consideration. As a reporter he had had occasion to mingle with the lowest classes of society. He had met with Fagins and Bull Sykose and doubtless with Oliver Twist. But the best and most strking character in this work was Nancy. She was not a creation, although in the hole range of character drawn by Pickens she may appear the

have been worthy of a prominent place in the world of letters.

Following up his plan of attacking in a popular form the the social evils of the day Dickers next produced "Nicholas Nickleby," in which he described the barbarities of the cheap schools of England. Mr. Squeers, the schoolmaster, is one of his happiest conceptions. That it was not an exaggration was proven by the threats made by numerous schoolmasters throughout the kingdom to prosecute the author for libel. In this work, too, were drawn numerous other characters wonderfully true to mature and yet so new that they seemed iso many discoveries.

namerous other characters wonderfully true to body, however, by a peculiar flesh excrescence on one of the feet. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market London, June 11—11.20 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and 93 for the account. Americanse currites firm; United States flev-twenty bonds, 1962, 84%; 1963, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1863, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1864, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1864, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1868, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1868, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1868, old, 85%; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 85%; 1867,

of him de ad upon her grave, are pictures worthy of the artisf. Indeed, in whatever light we view "Old Curbosity \$0.00" it is a noble production, the equal of which we shall not see for many years.

Of "Barnab," Rudge" we do not hold a very high opinion. It also unds in grotesque and exciting incidents, but the a "aracters are not as happy, either in their conception of their delineation, as are the characters in the ps. "Hous and subsequent works of the author. The back is, of course, interesting. Dickens wrote nothing that was not readable. But the subject he selected for the groundwork the subject he selected for the groundwork in the subject he selected for the groundwork of "Barnaby Rudge," though full of dramatic features, was a of one calculated to afford opportunity for a dies, lay of his powers. As a niterary work his "American's Notes," was admirable, but it was unworthy of Dicke, "s, and that he subsequently regretted its publication, the have no doubt, a which was not because he satirized because he everywhere exaggerated our faults and "Ollies, and made us out a nation of people incapable of performing a wise or decorous action. We admit that the tendency of the author to klok solely upon the Indicrous side of char, ucter must be taken into consideration. And it cannot be denied that thirty years ago the American character was full of eccentricities and "omicalities. We were rougher and less pollshed, parthaps, then than we now are, and doubtless often mad," ourselves ridiculous, But, even granting all that Quild have been fairly said against us, it is impossable to recognize m "American Notes" a fake and komentastite. The work bears the impress of English prefudice throughout. It is undentably elever and witty, and at this late day we can read and laugh over its pages; but there were then but few Americans such as it describes. Dickens singled out the isolated individual and held him up before the world as the representative American the projudice which prompted it. It was triumph enough to the Am

twenty-five years, we gave him a lesson in generosity and magnanimity by discarding our prejudices and receiving him with all the pleasure and enthusiasm his genius merited. That the absence of everything like mattee on our part touched him deeply he himself told us in his speech at the New York banquet, where he took back all the bad things he had said about us and apologized handsomely for having done us, injustice.

The next novel written by Dickens on his return to England from his American tour was "Martan Cauzziewit," and in this work he also satirized Americans. This is probably the poorest of his fictions in point of artistic construction, although one of his best for delineation of character. That hypocrite Pecksniff, moral even in his hypocrisy, and the joily Mark Tapley are admirable creations. But the plan of the novel is faulty and the brothers Cheerybie are simply impossibilities. "Pictures of liany," published in 1845 after his return from a wist or sevents.

best for defineation of character. That hypocrite Pecksniff, moral even in his hypocrisy, and the folly and the Tayley are admirable creations. But the plan of the novel is faulty and the brothers Cheerybe are simply impossibilities. "Pictures of liany," published in 1845, after his return from a visit to the land of the Casars, abound in humor. In fact, Dickens was not at all affected by the knowledge that he was writing of the classic land. As when he was in America, he could see only the comic side of Italian hie, and thus his "pictures" possess nothing of historical value whatever, but must be read solely for the sake of the humor and satire they contain. In addition to this work he wrole and published, between 1843 and 1845, "A Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," The Cricket on the Heartin," "The Battle of Life" and other short stories, all of which are familiar to the public.

"Dombey and Son" appeared in 1847-8, and at once added to the fame of the author. This was after Dickens had retired from the bathy News, which he, with others, had established in 1846, Journalism, however, was unsuited to the novelest, who soon abandoned the editorial chair for more congenial work. In the characters of Mr. Dombey and of little Paul there is much that is to be admired. The latter was based on the model of Neil, but, although a sweet and tender conception, it was not equal to the heroine of "Old Curiosity Soop," Hanasomely as this book was received by the public it was almost forgotten when in 1849 "David Copperfield" appeared, This was at once the most comp. chemsive and most perfect of all the works of Dickens. Whether considered in a purely artistic sense for the symmetry of the proportions, or regarded in the light of descriptions of character, it appears the ablest form this book is a periect and finished whole. It is the master work of Dickens, and though it was subsequently approached by his "Tale of Two Cities," it was neither surpassed nor equalided. "Bleak House," with its famous Chancery suit, is a romance ful

HIS DOMESTIC INPELICITIES.

Much has been said of the domestic life of the deceased novelist, of the unhappiness of his marital relations. He married when quite a young man, and for some years lived napply with his wife, by whom he had several children, who survive him, why he separated from Mrs. Dickens was seated by himself in a letter to a friend, which we give entire below, as containing all that can be said at present on this subject:—

which separated from Mrs. Dickens was acted by himself in a letter to a friend, which we give entire below, as containing all that can be said at present on this subject:—

My Dwan ———Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhapply together for many years. Hardly any one who has known as intumate; can fait to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each of the control of the con

Wherever the English language is spoken—in the native land of the dead novelist, in America, in Australia and in India, and in all other parts of the world where dwell English speaking people—there will the death of charles Dickens be mourned with as deep and as sincere a giter as humanity can feel. For he was a much loved friend in every home. No man of his time ever made so many people happy. His mission was to purify and elevate society, to plead the cause of the oppressed, to unmask the hypocrite and to enlogize truth and virtue and honesty. He targht love and charity to humanity; and in the fraure, long after the great men of to-day are forgotien, the name of Charles Dickens will be held aloft, surrounded by an aureole of fame whose brillipacy shall never be dimmed.

THE TURNVEREAN.

The New York section of the North American furn League neld its regular quarterly meeting last evening, at the Turn Hall, in Orchard street, near Canal, Mr. Conrad Kuhm presiding. The minutes of the last meeting, and also of intervening special meetings, were read and approved. The Board of Administrators submitted report of their action, which was also sented to. From this it appeared that a report of their action, which was also assented to. From this it appeared that a proposition had been provisionally agreed upon to remove the hall of the society furture up town, somewhere between Houston and Fourteenth steets; that no site for the new building, which was to cost about \$150,000, had yet been selected; that two offers were made by responsible parties for the purchase of the present building and ground, one for \$56,000, with a part payment, the major portion of the purchase money to be divided into yearly instainants, and another for \$52,000, all in cash. Neither of these offers has yet been accepted or refused, but both are held under consideration for future action. Arrangements were perfected for the anniversary festival on the 15th inst, at Terrace Garden, in commemoration of the founding of the Turn Society in this country, and for a Fourth of July celebration at Jones' Wood. Digressive and cumulative debates on frivolous matters were indulged in, as is usually the case in German societies. A communication from the teachers of the society's school, complaining of certain unfounded charges made against their management of the school, was received and referred to a select committee of five for inquiry and report. The Turners' Association for Atting the Sy'k—an organization formed for the purpose of aiding the sick among its members bytweekly contributions—announced by letter its will strawal from the Beartl of Administration. The meeting then adjourned. assented to.

ANN VERSARY EXERCISES. Progress of a Beneficent Work.

oles, at West Farms, Westchester county, was oberves at that place yesterday, where, notwithstanding the unpropitious nature of the weather, a goodly number of friends of the institution from the city number of friends of the institution from the cand immediate neighborhood participated the exercises. An election for officers in anagers for the ensuing year was he which resulted in the old Board being ag chosen. The Treasurer's report showed the total amount of moneys received from all sources during the past year was \$25,553, with expenses amounted to \$21,851. From the pischan's report it appears that the number of mates at the commencement of the year was twen muc admitted during the year, thirty. Since the sician's report it appears that the number of in-mates at the commencement of the year was twenty-nine; admitted during the year, thirty. Since that time nine dued and fifteen were discharged, or re-moved by their triends. The principal diseases have been paralysis; cancer and consumption. After the annual report of the superintendent had been read interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Potter, Washburne, Vermilye and Gallaudet. The exercises were of an interesting nature, and evi-dently afforded much gratification to all present.

CUSTOMS CARTAGE.

In the cartage system adopted by Collector Grinnell, which proved so unpopular with importers that the Secretary of the Treasury ordered its mod? fication or abolition, a district cartman was appointed, [who gave bonds in \$50,000, and each subpointed, iwho gave bonds in \$50,000, and each subordinate cartman gave a bond of \$6,000. In
addition to this a stamp was placed on the
back of the permit bearing the name of the
cartman licensed to carry that lot of goods.
Under the changed system the "general order" and
"public store" goods will still be carried in this way.
The only return to the old style will be in the movement of bonded goods. The merchants will now
have their goods carted by their own men, who will
give a bond of \$5,000 each to insure their fidelity.
The merchants in each case apply for licenses for
their cartmen and become their sureties. The majority
of the importers are satisfied with the system as
modified, as under it their goods are entrusted to the
care of men for whom they are personally responsible.

"A Wheel Within a Wheel."—Diogenes, if an inhabitant to-day, of this mundane aphere, and possessed of armodiction of our experience, would exclaim, "If an bonest man cannot be found, I certainly have stumbled upon a candid one!"

Such being our recent experience we are constrained to give it publicity for reasons that will appear, ere we have finished.

Such being our recent experience we are constrained to give it publicity for reasons that will appear, ere we have finished. Having occasion lately to purchase an article to be had only, at a certain druggist's on Broadway, not many blocks from Madison square. We said to the proprietor, "Doctor do you not have calls for "RESTORER AMERICA?" "Yes, but the price is so high I will not keep it." We replied "Many of the constituents of Restorer America—naming them—are so expensive that we cannot possibly sell it at a lesser rate." "I do not care how much it costs to produce it, I will not sell anything over my counter that I cannot make more than 25 per cent upon! You may think you can force us to purchase by creating a demand for it by your advertising, it we can very easily set that aside by throwing cold water upon it?" We believe in the effency of pure cold water, but could not see how it could be made to work these wonders; so we suggested that this would be somewhat difficult of accomplishment and asked how he would proceed. "By deprecating it, and recommending something cleas as better. This for us is a very easy matter, as persons in pursuit of such articles are very readily influenced by what we druggists say. Several druggists with whom I have conversed upon the subject, fied just as I do, and that is, that your wholesaic price is too high—vou don't give us any show! You had better concellate us retailers, and if you cannot sell the article less, put another stamp upon your bottle and advertise the retail take hold of it. More to this effect, accompanied with some wholesome business advice called from his losg career as a successful druggist, to which we listened complacently, and then, with mutual "salasms," we retired with the conviction that there is at least one candid man to be found on Broadway, even though he do not sell RESTORER AMERICA: Druggists and not that of their customers. Convinced they are that K. A. is pre-eminently superior to all others own interests and not that of their customers. Conv sell RESTORER AMERICA: Druggess and not that of their customers. Convinced they are that R. A. is pre-eminently superior to all others, but not satisfied with 25 per cent profit, and will not be, so long as they can "recommend something cise as better" upon which they can make more. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN RESTORER AMERICA:—JOHN F. HENRY, No. S College place: F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Folton street, McKESSON & ROBBINS, 92 Fulton street. 122 Folton street. McKESSUN & ROBBINS, 21 Falton street, and R. A. Depot, 222 East Thirtieth street. A treatal by the following druggists, crossing from North to East river—MONELL & PETRIE, Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; MONELL & HEPBURN, Hodson and Horatio streets; MONELL & HEPBURN, Hodson and Horatio streets, MONELL & HEPBURN, Hodson and Horatio streets, MACY, Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street; O'BRIEN, Broadway and Twenty-first street; DILLER, Fourth avenue and Thirty-first street; MONELL, First avenue and Houston street, and VARIOUS O'THER DREGGISTS and FANCY GOODS DEALERS throughout the city.

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information formsheet. The inguest takes put and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall, street, N. Y. The Greatest Tonic in the World.—Use STEINFELD'S French Cognac Bitters. Principal depot, 87 Wavren street, New York.

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